IN THE CLAIMS:

1-8. Cancelled

9. (Withdrawn)A method for stripping a liquid crystal display (LCD) surface, the method comprising:

forming a first electrically conducting layer;

forming an ozone resistive barrier overlying the first electrically conducting layer;

forming a metal layer overlying the ozone resistive barrier;

forming a photoresist pattern with openings exposing overlying areas of the metal layer;

through the openings in the photoresist, etching the exposed metal layer and underlying ozone resistant barrier; and,

stripping the photoresist with an ozone compound.

10. (Withdrawn)The method of claim 9 wherein forming a first electrically conducting layer includes forming a conducting layer from indium tin oxide (ITO).

11. (Withdrawn)The method of claim 9 wherein forming an ozone resistant barrier overlying the first electrically conducting layer includes forming an ozone resistant barrier from a material selected from the group including Ta, Ti, TaN, TiN, Al, Al compounds, tungsten, chrome, and copper.

12. (Withdrawn)The method of claim 9 wherein forming a metal layer overlying the ozone resistant barrier includes forming a reflective metal layer from Al.

13. (Withdrawn)The method of claim 12 wherein forming a metal layer overlying the ozone resistant barrier includes forming a layer of Al having a thickness of greater than 1000 Å.

14. (Withdrawn)The method of claim 13 in which a reflective LCD structure is being stripped;

wherein forming a first electrically conducting layer includes forming an ITO electrode;

wherein forming an ozone resistant barrier overlying the first electrically conducting layer includes forming an ozone resistant barrier from a material selected from the group including Ta, Ti, TaN, and TiN;

wherein forming a metal layer overlying the ozone resistant barrier includes forming an Al layer; and,

the method further comprising:

following the ozone stripping, leaving an LCD reflector structure.

15. (Withdrawn)The method of claim 14 wherein stripping the photoresist with an ozone compound includes stripping with a compound having 85 parts per million (PPM) of ozone, or greater.

16. (Withdrawn)The method of claim 14 wherein stripping the photoresist with an ozone compound includes exposing the IC to the ozone compound for approximately 45 minutes.

17. (Withdrawn)The method of claim 14 wherein forming a metal layer overlying the ozone resistant barrier includes forming an Al layer having a thickness of greater than 1000 Å; and,

wherein stripping the photoresist with an ozone compound includes removing approximately 800 Å of Al exposed by the openings in the photoresist.

18. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display (LCD) reflector structure resistant to ozone stripping, the reflector structure comprising:

a first electrically conducting layer of indium tin oxide (ITO);

an ozone resistive barrier overlying the first electrically conducting layer from a material selected from the group including ~~Ti, Ta,~~ TaN, Al, Al compounds, ~~tungsten,~~ and copper; and,

a metal layer overlying the ozone resistive barrier.

19-20. (Cancelled)

21. (Original) The reflector structure of claim 18 wherein the metal layer is a reflective metal layer material selected from the group including Al.

22. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display (LCD) reflector structure resistant to ozone stripping, the reflector structure comprising:

a first electrically conducting layer electrode of indium tin oxide (ITO);

an ozone resistive barrier overlying the first electrically conducting layer selected from the group including ~~Ti, Ta,~~ TaN, Al, Al compounds, ~~tungsten,~~ and copper; and,

an Al LCD reflector ~~reflective~~ metal layer overlying the ozone resistive barrier.

23-29. Cancelled

30. (New) The method of claim 18 wherein forming a metal layer overlying the ozone resistant barrier includes forming a layer of Al having a thickness of greater than 1000 Å.

31. (New) The method of claim 22 wherein forming an Al LCD reflector metal layer overlying the ozone resistive barrier includes forming a layer of Al having a thickness of greater than 1000 Å.